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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period

10 May - 16 May

1948

Number 72

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SECTION I

WELFARE DIVISION

Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe, Inc. (CARE)

Several inquiries have been received by Public Health and Welfare Section regarding the status of CARE, Inc., operations in Japan.

CARE, Inc., was issued a license to operate in Japan on 21 August 1947, however, their operations have not been extended to this theatre as of this date.

It is contemplated that the first CARE packages (food only) will arrive in Japan during the next month (ETA 25 June). The contents of the food package (Oriental pack) will consist of the following items:

Flour	2 lbs	Raisins	1 lb
Rice	5 lbs	Egg powder	8 oz
Kidney beans	1 lb	Chocolate	8 oz
Miso	2 lbs	Cocoa	8 oz
Shoyu	1 pint	Milk (powdered)	1 lb
Vegetable oil	24 oz	Sugar	2 lbs
Beef (in natural juice)	15 oz	Salt	2 lbs
Canned fish	15 oz	Soup (concentrate)	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz
Apricots	1 lb	Soap	6 oz
Wash cloth	1 piece		

The cost of this food package is ten dollars (\$10.00). The receipt and acceptance of each ten dollars (\$10.00) remittance by CARE, Inc., (address: 50 Broad Street, New York (10), New York) obligates them to effect delivery of the food package to an addressee, in Japan, as named by the remitter, with a signed receipt from the addressee being transmitted to the original donor as evidence of the requested delivery being made. Whenever a food package is undeliverable, the donor will be notified and at the same time his remittance will be returned.

NOTE: CARE, Inc., is not receiving remittances for Japan at this time. As soon as CARE operations are officially extended to include Japan, official notice will be given through the Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin, Stars and Stripes and Japanese press.

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

LARA relief supply shipments, numbers 71 and 72, arrived in Yokohama and consisted of the following supplies:

71st Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. Princeton Victory on 1 May and contained 1.54 tons (clothing).

72nd Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. Philippine Transport on 1 May and contained .57 tons (clothing, including shoes, .14 tons - soap, .08 tons - miscellaneous, .35 tons)

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The total LARA relief supply shipments to Japan now amounts to 4,516.98 tons, consisting of the following:

Food	3,396.48 tons
Clothing (including shoes)	971.75 tons
Medicines	59.34 tons
Miscellaneous (including soap)	89.41 tons
Total -	4,516.98 tons

Japanese Red Cross Society

Junior Red Cross:

Planning and making arrangements for "Junior Red Cross Leadership Training Centers" has been a major activity of the Junior Red Cross. The Junior Red Cross Advisory Committee made the announcement on 13 May that a final decision had been made regarding the camp sites.

There will be two camps (reference Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No. 66 for the period 29 March - 4 April), one at Tamano, Okayama Prefecture, between the dates 25 - 31 July and another at Gora, Kanagawa Prefecture, between the dates 15 - 21 August.

The Junior Red Cross Section, National Headquarters, will transmit, on or before 19 May, a letter to all Red Cross Chapters giving general information regarding these Leadership Training Centers. This letter will give information on camp dates, camp sites, student delegate qualifications, financing, and purpose. An English translation of this letter will be inclosed in the next issue of the Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin.

Junior Red Cross enrollment supplies (certificates, badges and cards) have been sent to all Red Cross Chapters in an amount to cover minimum requirements: Chapters may receive additional supplies, as needed, by initiating a request through the National Headquarters, Japanese Red Cross.

Volunteer Services:

The National Committee on Volunteer Services has held four meetings during the week, beginning 9 May, for the purpose of drafting Volunteer Service Manuals. Manuals are being prepared to cover the following Volunteer Service projects: Children's Institutions, Hospitals, Blind Institutions, Parks and Playgrounds. Considerable time will elapse before the manuals will be completed and ready for distribution.

Volunteer Service Information Letter No. 1 (English translation) was inclosed in Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No. 70 (for the period 26 April - 2 May). Letter No. II, subject: "Procedure for Initiating the Volunteer Service Program in all Chapters" (English translation) is inclosed in this Bulletin (Inclosure 1) as a matter of interest, information and guidance to Military Government Officers.

Public Assistance Fund Allocations to Prefectures

As the result of conferences between SCAP Sections and the Ministries of Welfare and Finance, the following plan has been approved to alleviate the problem of late arrival of Public Assistance funds in cities, towns and villages. It must be noted, however, that this plan cannot go into effect until formal approval, by the Diet, of the budget for this fiscal year. At present the Diet is approving the budget on a month by month basis only, and funds will necessarily continue to arrive late.

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Upon final approval of the budget by the Diet, the Ministry of Welfare will prepare and submit to the Ministry of Finance its prefectoral allocation requests 30 days in advance of the month concerned. The Ministry of Finance will approve the allocations, and funds should then reach prefectures within five days and should reach cities, towns and villages in an additional 10 to 15 days. Prefecture governors and heads of cities, towns and villages should be reminded that prompt allocations of their portions of the funds will make certain that assistance can be delivered to the individuals concerned, by the first of each month.

Japanese officials pointed out that although Public Assistance funds sent to prefectures for these purposes were supposedly earmarked, governors often yielded to pressures from other governmental departments and "borrowed" Public Assistance funds temporarily for their functions. Military Government Team Commanders should ascertain that such action does not delay funds reaching cities, towns and villages in the future.

It is also recognized that fiscal and statistical data reaching the Ministry of Welfare is neither adequate nor reliable. The Ministry of Welfare will attempt to correct these deficiencies during this fiscal year.

Disaster Relief

When a disaster occurs it is not uncommon for large crowds to gather to watch the excitement. (Relief work is impeded by spectators)

To guard against this problem, the Japanese Government has been requested to issue instructions to all Prefectural Governors to include in their disaster plans adequate provisions for the control of traffic in time of disaster.

Control of traffic should include roping off strategic areas during fires and other calamities so as to give Fire Departments and other authorized disaster relief agencies full opportunity to conduct their relief activities with the minimum of interference.

Military Government Officers should determine through their normal surveillance of Japanese Disaster Plans that such steps as are necessary be taken to insure that adequate traffic control measures are included in prefectoral disaster relief plans.

SECTION II

VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Animal Disease Report

The following outbreak of diseases was reported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for the period 8 - 14 May.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Gumma	Swine erysipelas	1
Kagoshima	Swine erysipelas	1
Iwate	Swine plague	15
Iwate	Swine erysipelas	16

NOTE: The Nishigahara Laboratory has dispatched serum and vaccine to Iwate to check this outbreak.

A representative of Public Health and Welfare, SCAP investigated Japanese veterinary activities in Hokkaido. The dairy industry in Hokkaido must be preserved, and definite action at national level is being inaugurated, toward

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stimulation, to realize the minimum health benefits from milk. It was found that considerable blackmarket activities sidestep all sanitary and public health regulations and are upsetting the legal distribution plan for the proper handling of pasteurized milk and milk products.

SECTION III

NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Model Demonstration School of Nursing

The Konodai National Hospital at Ichikawa will be used for psychiatric affiliation for student nurses beginning 15 June. The nurses will be sent in groups of ten and will remain for two weeks. This rotation will take approximately five months for the 3rd year students to complete their affiliation. The students are to receive lectures in clinical psychiatry as well as instructions and experience in various types of psychiatric nursing and will attend ward rounds and staff meetings.

The graduate and student nurses will wear the same style of cap beginning 17 May. Graduates will wear the small Red Cross emblem to distinguish them from students.

Miss Iizuka has been officially appointed Superintendent of Nurses and Director of Nursing Education of the Red Cross School of Nursing.

Midwifery

The fourth in a series of midwifery lectures was given in Nagano. There were 208 midwives enrolled in this 10 day course. Definite goals were set up for improvement of maternity care. The Japanese doctors were very interested and cooperative in this area.

SECTION IV

SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

A total of 4,073 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 13 prefectures during the period 2 - 8 May, under the direction of the Ministry of Welfare, as follows:

Prefecture	DDT Duster	Knapsack Sprayer	Semiautomatic Sprayer	Hand Sprayer
Iwate	192	0	0	24
Tochigi	61	0	0	2
Chiba	312	0	0	0
Tokyo	100	630	0	200
Kanagawa	0	0	0	660
Nagano	672	0	0	0
Yamanashi	20	100	0	70
Aichi	480	0	0	0
Hiroshima	0	150	0	0
Ehime	0	150	0	0
Nara	0	0	120	0
Ishikawa	0	0	0	10
Osaka	0	0	0	120
Totals -	1,837	1,030	120	1,086

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Reference is made to detailed tabulation of distribution of diphtheria toxoid to the various prefectures during the month of March published in the previous issue of the Weekly Bulletin. Revised requirements have been submitted to the Ministry of Welfare by 22 prefectures. These changes are listed below, and the quantities indicated should be substituted for those published last week.

Revised Requirements for Diphtheria Toxoid
(Unit: cc)

Hokkaido	1,047,500	Nagano	280,000
Aomori	160,000	Gifu	100,000
Iwate	140,000	Shizuoka	291,460
Miyagi	151,900	Aichi	200,000
Fukushima	310,000	Mie	200,000
Ibaraki	405,000	Shiga	200,000
Chiba	340,000	Kyoto	332,100
Kanagawa	202,040	Osaka	608,000
Niigata	465,180	Hyogo	159,000
Fukui	108,000	Nara	100,000
Yamanashi	157,700	Ehime	350,000

The plan of distribution of pyrethrum emulsion for the 1948 season, for use in insect control, has been formulated by the Ministry of Welfare. A total of 382,800 gallons will be made available, packaged in 50-gallon drums. This emulsion is to be diluted 30 times, making a total of 11,484,000 gallons of finished insecticide. The allocations are listed below. The quantities to be shipped to each prefecture were based on calculations by the Ministry of Welfare on a population basis, modified to meet as nearly as possible the individual requirements as submitted by the prefectures.

1948 ALLOCATION OF PYRETHRUM EMULSION 30X
(Unit: 50-gallon drum)

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Hokkaido	332
Aomori	70
Iwate	49
Miyagi	125
Akita	40
Yamagata	71
Fukushima	64
Ibaraki	44
Tochigi	95
Gumma	94
Saitama	120
Chiba	169
Tokyo	1,529
Kanagawa	390
Niigata	191
Toyama	135
Ishikawa	70
Fukui	23
Yamanashi	26
Nagano	157
Gifu	39
Shizuoka	240
Aichi	480
Mie	120
Shiga	52
Kyoto	100
Osaka	758
Hyogo	502

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	<u>Quantity</u>
Nara.	21
Wakayama.	64
Tottori.	31
Shimane.	20
Okayama.	20
Hiroshima.	165
Yamaguchi.	209
Tokushima.	33
Kagawa.	45
Ehime.	103
Kochi.	38
Fukuoka.	344
Saga.	32
Nagasaki.	162
Kumamoto.	101
Oita.	50
Miyazaki.	63
Kagoshima.	70
Total.	7,656

Information on shipments to the prefectures which are expected to begin in the immediate future will be furnished in future issues of the Weekly Bulletin.

Production

A total of 7,673 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control programs was produced during the period 2 - 8 May. Large inventory stocks remain on hand to meet all requirements.

A total of 66,712 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 68,950 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray and 22,750 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed during the period 2 - 8 May. At the same time, a total of 40,000 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 62,600 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 22,122 vials of typhus vaccine were received from the manufacturing plants. A total of 3,748,608 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 366,987 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 130,979 vials of typhus vaccine represents total stocks on hand in wholesale houses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 8 May.

A breakdown of fuel allocation (standard coal and lignite), by prefectures, for use in those hospitals attached to Universities, Medical Colleges, and other educational institutions under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education, for April, May and June, 1948, is included in Inclosure II. Ministry of Education officials mailed allocation tickets directly to the hospitals concerned on 17 April. (Unit: Ton).

Cognizance has been taken of the approaching season of warm weather and accompanying increased prevalence of mosquitoes, flies, and other insects. To implement scheduled mosquito and fly control programs in 1948, a detailed study has been made of national requirements of wire screening materials to be used in equipping public sanitary facilities, slaughter houses and dairies, national and private hospitals, health centers, welfare institutions, etc. Further announcements will be made shortly in future issues of this Bulletin.

SECTION V

NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

The draft of the Narcotic Control Law approved by the Cabinet 7 May has a provision under which narcotic addicts will be committed to designated institutions for a cure.

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An interesting example of an investigation which points to the need of such a provision in the law, is the case of a Nisei with dual citizenship who has been addicted to narcotics since 1942.

This person, who developed a high tolerance to narcotic injections of Morphine, on three occasions tried voluntary cures at institutions, ranging from 25 days on the first occasion to 15 and 10 days on the following occasions. The successively shorter periods show the futility of voluntary treatment of an addict who has lost the power of self control.

Of three licensed physicians apprehended during the course of this investigation for supplying the addict with narcotics, the investigation disclosed that one physician has been a narcotic addict since 1913.

SECTION VI

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Epidemic of Infectious Diarrhea

Investigations in Niigata, Saitama and Gunma prefectures have brought to light an epidemic of infectious diarrhea, etiology not yet firmly established, which began in January and has extended into May with new cases and foci still developing. Bacteriological findings, for the most part negative for pathogens, have been inconclusive. Presumptive evidence indicates a virus as the causative agent in the Niigata area, studies are still underway. Since the period of illness is in most instances brief, it has been difficult to obtain sufficient fresh material, vomitus and stools, for study. For satisfactory virus study the fresh material should be immediately frozen with salted ice, or dry ice, with complete bacteriological studies performed on samples of the same material prior to freezing. In the Saitama-Gunma-Tochigi area the cultures distributed for field rodent extermination have been suspected and their further use for such purpose has been ordered discontinued. *Salmonella typhi murii* was cultured from one human case of infectious diarrhea with symptoms apparently typical of this epidemic.

Initial reporting has been generally poor. Private physicians are usually aware of many more cases than are reported to health authorities through usual channels, and a house-to-house survey in an affected village ordinarily multiplies case-numbers many fold. Funerals and weddings with their attendant feasts have in certain localities resulted in clusters of new cases.

In general, symptoms consist of a sudden onset of nausea, diarrhea and vomiting with little or no fever, from three to five days following exposure. Stools are usually watery with no blood or mucous, tending to become green. The vomitus also becomes bile colored. Recovery in two or three days is the rule, but a number of deaths have occurred among old people. All possible leads should be followed in obtaining complete epidemiological information, with inquiry to finding the extent of hitherto unreported illness. The term "infectious diarrhea" has been adopted by Japanese health authorities as a provisional name for this epidemic illness.

SECTION VII

MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION

Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the week ending 16 April shows a total of 3,472 hospitals with bed capacity of 209,085, of which 101,051 were occupied. During this period, 311,752 out-patient treatments were rendered.

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Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the week ending 23 April shows a total of 3,499 hospitals with bed capacity of 210,237, of which 100,843 were occupied. During this period, 292,110 out-patient treatments were rendered.

SECTION VIII

SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

Pending the current revision of social insurance statistical reporting requirements and procedures, an effort is being made to assemble and digest all pertinent statistics now available. Owing to a number of gaps in exact data, estimates have to be resorted to in several instances.

The subsequent selected data are believed to reflect coverage and over-all finances with reasonable accuracy. These totals include both the programs covering workers in private industry (Health Insurance, Welfare Pension Insurance, Seamen's Insurance, and National Health Insurance) and those covering government workers (Government Pension Insurance and Government Mutual Aid schemes) in operation in the given years.

1. Total coverage under the Japanese social insurances before, during, and after the war:

(In millions of yen)

	<u>Primary Insured</u>	<u>Dependents (estimated)</u>	<u>Total</u>
Fiscal year 1941 (last pre-war year)	8.8	24.2	33.0
Fiscal year 1944 (highest point during the war)	19.0	49.4	68.4
Fiscal year 1946 (first complete post-war year)	12.3	39.8	52.1

2. Total collections for social insurances in the fiscal year 1946:

(In millions of yen)

Contributions	2,999
National subsidies	544
Prefectural subsidies (estimated)	<u>16</u>
Total	3,559

3. Total disbursements under the several social insurance programs in the fiscal year 1946:

(In millions of yen)

Temporary disability and medical care	1,298
Health and welfare services	77
Retirement and old-age, survivors' and funeral benefits	296
Capital outlay (estimated in part)	271
Administrative expenses (estimated in part)	<u>238</u>
Total	2,180

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4. Total reserves of all the social insurances combined at the end of the fiscal year 1946:

(In millions of yen)

Total: 4,203

As the current drive for more complete and more accurate reporting, both locally and by the Ministry of Welfare, is effective, more recent and detailed annual summaries as well as monthly operations reports for the several programs should become available.

National Health Insurance

A number of inquiries have been received as to how the National Health Insurance associations will continue to conduct their public health activities in conjunction with the newly organized public health program. The reorganized program now comes under the direct supervision of the district public health officer. Therefore, participation by the associations or those juridical persons exercising the National Health Insurance in the public health program is a responsibility of the district health officer. In the early history of National Health Insurance many associations independently conducted their own public health programs which were found to be lacking in coordination and uniformity. The new public health program is designed to bring about uniformity and efficiency on a national scale with increased local responsibility in complying with minimum standards. This revised procedure needs dissemination and clarification in many National Health Insurance associations.

SECTION IX

MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

Crawford F. Sams

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

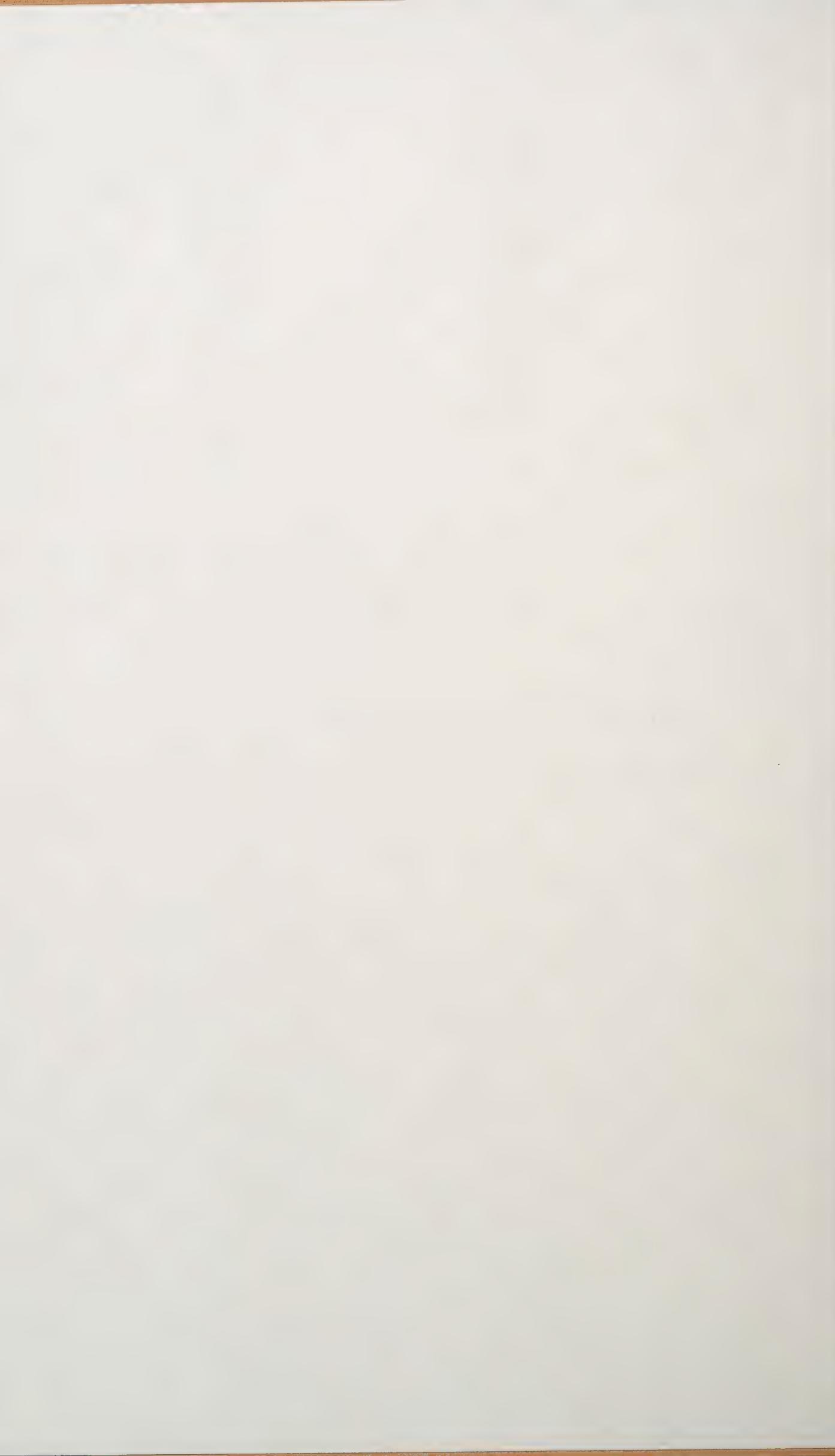
3 Incls: 1. Procedure for Initiating the Volunteer Service Program in all Prefectures.

2. Fuel Allocation (Standard Coal and Lignite) for Use in Ministry of Education Hospitals for April, May and June 1948.

3. Digest and Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable and Venereal Diseases in Japan for week ended 8 May 1948.

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Inclosure No. 1 missing



FUEL ALLOCATION (STANDARD COAL AND LIGNITE)
 FOR USE IN MINISTRY OF EDUCATION HOSPITALS
 FOR APRIL, MAY, AND JUNE, 1948

(Unit: Ton)

District	Prefecture	Address	Name of School	Coal	Lignite
Hokkaido	Hokkaido	Kitahachijo, Sapporo City	Hospital attached to Hokkaido University	1,700	0
		Noboribetu onsen- machi, Horobetu- gun	Noboribetu Branch Hospi- tal attached to Hokkaido University	20	0
		Sapporo City	Women's Medical College established by Hokkaido-cho	180	0
		Total		1,900	0
Tohoku	Aomori	Zaifu-machi Aomori City	Aomori Medical College	60	50
	Iwate	Uchimaru Morioka City	Iwate Medical College	60	50
	Miyagi	Katahira-cho Sendai City	Tohoku University	555	455
	Fukushima	Mikawakita-machi Fukushima-ken	Fukushima Prefectural Women's Medical College	95	75
			Total	770	630
Kanto Shinetu	Gumma	Iwagami-cho Maebashi City	Maebashi Medical College	20	0
	Chiba	Ivana-machi Chiba City	Chiba Medical University	250	45
	Tokyo	Iidabashi Chiyoda-ku	First Hospital attached to Nippon Medical University	105	30
		Sendagi-cho Bunkyo-ku	Second Hospital attached to Nippon Medical University	60	0
		Kosugi-machi Kawasaki City	Third Hospital attached to Nippon Medical University	10	0
		Shinano-machi Shinjuku-ku	Hospital attached to Keio University	75	30
		Atago-machi Shiba-ku	Tokyo Jikei-kai Medical University	60	30
		Aoto-machi Katsushika-ku	Aoto Branch Hospital attached to Jikei-kai University	20	0
		Hongo, Bunkyo-ku	Juntendo Medical University	60	0
		Higashikubo, Shinjuku-ku	Tokyo Medical University	65	0
		Otani-machi, Itabashi-ku	The Medical Faculty of Nippon University	60	0
		Motofuji-machi, Bunkyo-ku	Tokyo University	940	0

District	Prefecture	Address	Name of School	Coal	Lignite
Kanto Shinetu	Tokyo	Zoshigaya, Bunkyo-ku	Zoshigaya Branch Hospital attached to Medical Faculty of Tokyo University	70	0
		Shiroganedai- machi, Shiba	Infectious Diseases Re- search Institute	45	30
		Miyashiro-cho, Shibuya-ku	Women's Medical College attached to Red Cross Hospital	45	30
		Kawada-cho, Shinjuku-ku	Tokyo Women's Medical College	90	0
		Omori, Omori-ku	Toho Medical University	20	0
		Fujimi-cho, Chiyoda-ku	Nippon Dental University	30	0
		Kitasenzoku-machi	Nippon Women's Dental Medical College	5	0
		Hirazuka, Shinagawa-ku	Showa Medical University	120	30
		Yushima, Bunkyo-ku	Toyo Women's Dental-Medical College	10	0
		Yushima, Bunkyo-ku	Tokyo Dental-Medical University	15	0
Kanagawa		Urafune-machi, Minami-ku	Yokohama Municipal Medical College	30	0
Niigata		Asahi-machidori, Niigata City	Niigata Medical University	250	45
Nagano		Asahi-machi, Matsumoto City	Matsumoto Medical College	45	30
		Total		2,500	300
Tokai Hokuriku	Ishikawa	Zuchitoriba, Nagamachi, Kanazawa City	Kanazawa Medical University	200	0
	Gifu	Hongo-machi, Gifu City	Gifu Prefectural Women's Medical College	110	230
	Aichi	Higashi-ku, Nagoya City	Nagoya University	130	270
		Yatomi-machi, Showa-ku, Nagoya City	Nagoya Women's Medical College	100	190
Mie		Otani-machi, Tsu City	Mie Prefectural Medical College	10	30
		Total		550	720
Kinki	Kyoto	Yoshida-machi, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto City	Kyoto University	490	180

(Unit: Ton)

District	Prefecture	Address	Name of School	Coal	Lignite
Kinki	Kyoto	Kawara-machidori, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto-fu	Kyoto Medical University	380	140
		Kyoto-fu	Women's College attached to Kyoto Medical University	20	0
	Osaka	Kita-ku, Osaka City	Osaka University	300	110
	Osaka	Makikata-machi, Kochi-gun, Osaka-fu	Osaka Women's High Medical College	60	30
		Higashi-ku, Osaka City	Hospital attached to Osaka Dental Medical College	15	0
	Osaka	Nishiogyi-machi, Kita-ku, Osaka City	Osaka Municipal Medical College	100	35
		Takatsuki City, Osaka-fu	Osaka Medical University	85	30
Chugoku	Hyogo	Kusunoki-machi, Kouto-ku, Kobe City	Hyogo Prefectural Medical University	125	45
	Nara	Yagi-machi, Takaichi-gun	Nara Prefectural Medical College	60	30
Chugoku	Wakayama	Bisono-machi, Wakayama City	Wakayama Prefectural Medical College	15	0
	Total			1,650	600
	Tottori	Nishi-machi, Yonago City	Yonago Medical University	120	0
Chugoku	Okayama	Kaku, Okayama City	Okayama Medical University	330	0
	Hiroshima	Futakawa-machi, Kure City, Hiroshima	Hiroshima Medical College	160	0
	Total			610	0
Yamaguchi	Yamaguchi	Nakaube, Ube City	Yamaguchi Prefectural Medical College	90	0
		Total			90
Shikoku	Shikoku	Yamashiro-machi, Tokushima City	Tokushima Medical College	80	0
		Total			80
Kyushu	Fukuoka	Hakozaki-cho, Fukuoka City	Kyushu University	700	60
		Asahi-machi, Kurume City	Kurume Medical University	310	30
		Kokura City	Fukuoka Prefectural Medico-Dental College	120	0

(Unit: Ton)

District	Prefecture	Address	Name of School	Coal	Lignite
Kyushu	Nagasaki	Kozen-machi, Nagasaki City	Nagasaki Medical University	200	30
	Kumamoto	Honjo-machi, Kumamoto City	Kumamoto Medical University	340	30
	Oita	Zurumihara, Beppu City	Research Institute for Hot Spring of Kyushu University	50	0
	Kagoshima	Kamoike-machi, Kagoshima City	Kagoshima Prefectural Medical College	30	0
		Total		1,750	150
		Grand Total		9,900	2,400

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
IN JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDED 8 May 1948

During the nineteenth week ended 8 May 1948, there were reported 13,326 cases of communicable disease compared with 12,422 in the previous week. Only Yamanashi Prefecture (compared with four prefectures last week) failed to submit a report on the 12 acute communicable diseases. Only Niigata Prefecture (compared with two previously) did not report on tuberculosis, pneumonia, measles, whooping cough and influenza.

Nearly 94 percent (12,520) of all cases reported for the 17 diseases included in this report were due to tuberculosis, pneumonia, measles, whooping cough and influenza. Tuberculosis cases (7,754) were nearly 16 percent higher than in the preceding week (6,691) but were 10 percent less than in the nineteenth week of 1947 (8,603). The current and cumulative case rates were 519.2 and 418.8 respectively.

Pneumonia cases continued to decline. The current number (2,040) was approximately 14 percent less than previously (2,373). It was less than a third of the figure (6,213) for the same week of 1947. The current and cumulative case rates were 136.6 and 254.9 respectively.

Measles increased for the third consecutive week. Cases rose approximately 5 percent, from 1,834 to 1,934. This was, however, less than a fourth of the number (8,599) in the corresponding week of 1947. The current and cumulative case rates were 129.5 and 82.4 respectively.

Whooping cough showed little change. There were 720 cases currently compared with 713 in the preceding week. Nearly 7 times as many cases (4,892) were reported in the nineteenth week of 1947. The current and cumulative case rates were 48.2 and 50.8 respectively.

Influenza cases (72) were exactly the same as reported last week. This was nearly 80 percent less than the number (339) reported in the corresponding period of 1947. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.8 and 6.6 respectively.

The remaining 12 acute communicable diseases accounted for 806 cases and 71 deaths compared with 739 cases and 73 deaths in the preceding week.

The reported number of diphtheria cases increased from 296 to 306. If all prefectural reports had been received in both weeks, however, the number for the previous week would have been somewhat higher than the current figure. There were 27 deaths reported currently compared with 25 previously. The number of cases this week was nearly 60 percent less than in the corresponding week of 1947 (722) and 65 percent less than in the nineteenth week of 1946 (879). The current and cumulative case rates were 20.5 and 25.7 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.8 and 2.6.

The reported number of cases of dysentery (122) was approximately 48 percent higher than in the preceding week (82) but it should be noted that the percentage increase would have been only about 30 percent if all reports had been received last week. Increases were recorded in 18 prefectures and decreases in 12. Deaths (21) were only slightly higher than previously (17). The current number of cases was 30 percent less than that (178) for the same period of 1947 and more than 55 percent lower than the number (280) reported in the corresponding week of 1946. The current and cumulative case rates were 8.2 and 3.8 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.4 and 0.8.

There was a 22 percent increase in the number of typhoid fever cases reported, from 125 to 152. The percentage increase would have been about half the amount shown, however, if all reports had been received for the preceding week. Deaths dropped from 17 to 14. Increases of 1 to 6 cases were reported in 17 prefectures and small decreases in 14 prefectures. The total number reported currently was 37 percent less than in the nineteenth week of 1947 (242) and 83 percent lower than the figure (895) for the corresponding week of 1946. The current and cumulative case rates were 10.2 and 7.2 respectively. Both the corresponding death rates were 0.9.

Paratyphoid fever cases (56) were approximately 15 percent higher than previously (57). There was only 1 death compared with 3 in the preceding week. As previously, nearly 45 percent (29) of all cases were reported in Tokyo-to and from 1 to 7 cases were reported in 18 additional prefectures. Increases of 1 to 5 cases were registered in 10 prefectures and small decreases in 11. The total this week was more than 25 percent higher than the number (52) reported in the corresponding week of 1947 but was nearly 60 percent less than in the nineteenth week of 1946 (158). The current and cumulative case rates were 4.4 and 2.4 respectively. Both the current and cumulative death rates were 0.1.

Three cases of smallpox were reported this week compared with 1 previously. These cases were in Chiba (2) and Hiroshima (1) Prefectures. No deaths have been reported this year. In the corresponding weeks of 1947 and 1946 there were 25 and 531 cases respectively. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.2 and 0.1 respectively.

There were 9 cases of typhus fever this week compared with 11 in the preceding week. No deaths have been reported for three weeks. More than twice the current total of cases was reported in the nineteenth week of 1947 (20) and in the corresponding week of 1946 there were 1,833 cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.6 and 1.5 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

Malaria cases declined 35 percent, from 83 to 54. Two deaths were reported compared with none previously. Only Shiga Prefectures reported a sizeable number (21) of cases. Nineteen additional prefectures had from 1 to 4 cases each. There were decreases in 17 prefectures and small increases in 12. The total was only 27 percent of the number (202) reported in the corresponding week of 1947. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.6 and 4.0 respectively. The current death rate was 0.1 and the cumulative rate was less than 0.1.

There was little change in scarlet fever with 57 cases and no deaths reported currently compared with 54 cases and 2 deaths in the previous week. The current total was 23 percent less than in the same week of 1947 (74) but approximately 35 percent higher than in the nineteenth week of 1946 (42). The current and cumulative case rates were 3.8 and 3.5 respectively. The cumulative death rates was less than 0.1.

Epidemic meningitis cases increased from 30 to 37 but deaths declined from 9 to 6. Cases were reported in 16 prefectures compared with 12 in the preceding week. Increases were recorded in 12 prefectures and decreases in 8. The current total was less than a third of the number (115) reported in the same week of 1947 and about the same as that (34) in the corresponding period of 1946. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.5 and 3.2 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.4 and 0.8.

No suspect Japanese "B" encephalitis has been reported besides the 1 case in the week ended 24 April nor was there any in the corresponding period of 1947. The cumulative case rate was less than 0.1.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

The current and cumulative number of cases of syphilis were 4,402 and 86,277 respectively; for gonorrhea, 5,011 and 93,971; for chancroid, 815 and 17,709. The totals this week were higher than in the preceding week for all three venereal diseases. The current number of cases of syphilis and gonorrhea were also higher than in the corresponding week of 1947 when there were reported 3,347 cases of syphilis and 4,482 cases of gonorrhea. The number of chancroid cases (824) in the nineteenth week of 1947 was about the same as currently. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases were: syphilis, 294.7 and 304.0 respectively; gonorrhea, 335.5 and 331.1; for chancroid, 54.6 and 62.4.

**SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN**

Week Ended 8 May 1948

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	18	4	584	82	1	-	63	11
AOMORI	5	-	112	7	-	-	4	-
IWATE	8	1	156	18	4	-	18	3
MIYAGI	6	-	194	15	-	-	23	1
AKITA	9	-	289	19	4	2	20	5
YAMAGATA	10	-	123	11	5	-	41	3
FUKUSHIMA	2	1	61	7	2	1	*11	5
IBARAKI	5	-	145	4	4	1	19	8
TOCHIGI	8	-	169	16	-	-	21	10
GUMMA	5	-	131	27	5	-	30	5
SAITAMA	12	-	183	15	9	1	23	5
CHIBA	2	-	61	4	5	1	29	6
TOKYO	12	4	483	76	19	2	176	46
KANAGAWA	11	1	192	19	6	4	38	14
NIIGATA	24	-	328	29	10	1	123	6
TOYAMA	1	-	46	8	2	-	9	-
ISHIKAWA	11	-	136	12	1	-	4	-
FUKUI	9	-	49	6	1	-	16	3
YAMANASHI	NR	NR	32	-	NR	NR	5	-
NAGANO	10	-	185	7	-	-	15	3
GIFU	3	1	50	8	-	-	9	3
SHIZUOKA	5	1	125	19	1	-	17	5
AICHI	2	-	216	24	-	-	31	7
MI	5	1	117	*11	1	-	11	-
SHIGA	3	1	44	2	1	1	6	1
KYOTO	7	-	100	14	8	1	36	8
OSAKA	3	1	127	16	3	-	35	6
HYOGO	6	1	*204	*26	2	-	*31	3
NARA	6	-	53	2	-	-	2	-
AKAYAMA	3	-	50	3	-	-	8	3
TOTTORI	-	-	35	2	2	1	6	3
SHIMANE	6	-	117	12	-	-	2	1
CHAYAMA	8	-	130	14	2	2	7	2
HIROSHIMA	1	-	192	5	1	-	23	2
YAMAGUCHI	9	-	148	5	1	-	8	2
TOKUSHIMA	3	-	52	7	-	-	2	1
ELGAWA	3	-	54	10	1	-	*12	3
EHIME	8	1	210	28	1	-	19	5
KOCHI	4	-	77	5	4	-	7	-
FUKUOKA	5	-	377	26	5	1	45	9
SAGA	15	2	290	20	1	1	12	5
MASAKASI	-	-	*206	28	3	-	18	4
KUMAMOTO	6	1	74	7	1	1	12	8
OKITA	15	3	226	30	1	-	9	16
MIYAZAKI	5	2	166	*18	5	-	20	2
KAGOSHIMA	7	1	169	16	1	-	9	2
TOTAL	306	27	*7288	*742	122	21	*1085	235

RATE

Current	20.5	1.8	25.7	2.6	8.2	1.4	3.8	0.8
Previous	19.8	1.7			5.5	1.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	3	-	57	3	1	-	18	1
AKITA	3	-	25	4	1	-	2	1
IWATE	-	-	11	-	-	-	5	1
MIYAGI	1	1	29	2	2	-	20	-
AKITA	1	-	9	1	1	1	2	1
YAMAGATA	4	-	24	3	-	-	3	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	39	6	-	-	6	*2
IBARAKI	-	-	41	7	-	-	12	-
TOCHIGI	2	-	20	3	1	-	14	-
GUNMA	-	1	28	8	1	-	12	-
SAITAMA	3	1	56	10	2	-	10	1
CHIBA	-	-	53	4	-	-	7	-
TOKYO	35	1	365	34	29	-	250	6
KAMAGATA	5	-	111	15	2	-	41	-
NIIGATA	3	-	66	10	1	-	23	1
TOYAMA	3	1	28	4	-	-	3	1
ISHIKAWA	3	-	16	3	-	-	3	-
FUKUI	3	-	19	1	-	-	3	-
YAMANASHI	NR	NR	6	-	NR	-	8	3
NAGANO	1	1	29	3	-	-	11	-
GLFU	5	-	89	11	-	-	18	2
SHIZUOKA	2	-	76	6	3	-	32	1
AICHI	9	-	72	5	4	-	25	-
MIE	5	1	72	6	2	-	26	2
OKIGAWA	-	-	5	1	-	-	3	-
KYOTO	5	-	47	8	1	-	11	-
OSAKA	9	2	82	19	2	-	14	-
HIROGO	6	1	*91	18	-	-	*2	-
NARA	1	-	11	1	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	3	1	43	5	1	-	4	-
TOTTORI	-	-	12	1	-	-	4	1
SHIMANE	3	-	28	1	-	-	4	-
OKAYAMA	7	2	37	4	2	-	4	-
KIRIYAMA	4	-	57	5	-	-	9	-
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	5	1	-	-	5	1
TOHOKU	2	-	25	4	-	-	2	-
MAGAWA	-	-	18	7	-	-	12	2
EHIME	3	-	39	4	-	-	9	-
KOGI	1	-	28	6	7	-	16	-
FUKUOKA	6	-	67	7	3	-	18	-
OKINAWA	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-
HAGASAKI	5	-	31	6	-	-	4	-
KUMAMOTO	2	-	12	1	-	-	7	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	26	2	-	-	3	-
LAGOSHIMA	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
CITA	2	1	20	3	-	-	5	2
TOTAL	152	14	*2031	254	66	1	*691	*33
RATE								
Current	10.2	0.9	7.2	0.9	4.4	0.1	2.4	0.1
Previous	8.4	1.1			3.8	0.2		

See footnotes at end of table.

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Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	6	-	1	-	18	3
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	1
MATSU	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
IBARAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	2	-	6	-
CHIBA	2	-	2	-	-	-	4	-
TOKYO	-	-	1	-	4	-	103	3
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	2
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUI	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
GIFU	-	-	1	-	-	-	30	2
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
KYOTO	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	134	9
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	1
OKAYAMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	1	-	1	-	-	-	10	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	2
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3	-	18	-	9	-	415	29
RATE								
Current	0.2	-	0.1	-	0.6	-	1.5	0.1
Previous	0.1	-			0.7	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				CHOLERA			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	38	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	17	1	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	3	1	103	1	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	2	-	44	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	NR	NR	35	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	15	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	4	-	8	1	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	-	6	-	NR	NR	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	1	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	21	-	114	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	1	-	28	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	3	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	1	-	24	1	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	2	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	1	-	28	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	1	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	1	1	53	3	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	4	-	114	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	1	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	2	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	1	-	25	1	-	-	-	-
OITA	2	-	34	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	52	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	54	2	1140	9	-	-	-	-
RATE								
Current	3.6	0.1	4.0	0.0	-	-	-	-
Previous	5.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 8 May 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS				JAP. B. ENCEPHALITIS (SUSPECTS)			
	Current (C)	Current (F)	Cumulative (C)	Cumulative (F)	Current (C)	Current (F)	Cumulative (C)	Cumulative (F)	Current (C)	Current (F)	Cumulative (C)	Cumulative (F)
HOKKAIDO	8	-	234	-	1	1	91	14	-	-	-	-
OMORI	-	-	5	-	-	-	21	4	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	8	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	22	1	2	-	44	6	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	5	-	1	1	31	6	-	-	1	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	10	-	3	-	21	8	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	8	-	-	-	47	10	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	1	-	17	-	1	-	40	9	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	2	-	10	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	5	-	31	1	1	-	12	4	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	23	-	-	1	16	4	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	1	-	4	-	2	-	9	1	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	15	-	199	2	10	-	214	62	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	1	-	39	2	-	1	54	11	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	3	-	-	-	16	6	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	4	-	-	-	11	4	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	NR	NR	11	-	NR	NR	8	1	NR	NR	-	-
NAGANO	1	-	25	-	2	-	18	3	-	-	-	-
GIFU	1	-	11	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	1	-	17	2	2	-	25	4	-	-	-	-
AICHI	4	-	62	-	1	-	11	1	-	-	-	-
MIE	2	-	13	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	17	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	3	-	35	-	-	1	23	10	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	2	-	36	-	4	1	32	7	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	2	-	*17	1	1	-	*19	8	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	3	-	7	1	-	-	-	-
VAKAYAMA	-	-	5	1	1	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	*10	5	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	1	-	9	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	1	-	9	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	11	-	-	-	9	2	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	6	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	19	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	1	-	13	-	-	-	9	3	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	8	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	8	1	-	-	22	6	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	2	-	9	-	2	-	9	3	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	6	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	5	-	-	-	14	5	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	57	-	*985	12	37	6	*920	223	-	-	1	-
RATE												
Current	3.8	-	3.5	0.0	2.5	0.4	3.2	0.8	-	-	0.0	-
Previous	3.6	0.1			2.0	0.6			-	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPING COUGH		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	29	610	35	812	588	10081
AOMORI	9	177	8	216	215	1914
IVATE	32	473	8	287	185	3332
MIYAGI	29	551	22	372	125	2432
AKITA	11	123	5	287	141	2278
YAMAGATA	10	90	5	135	109	1666
FUKUSHIMA	49	266	19	296	253	2410
IBARAKI	46	302	12	230	101	1588
TOCHIGI	5	172	12	451	88	1551
GUMMA	20	179	65	434	126	1382
SAITAMA	3	31	16	223	126	1919
CHIBA	2	20	10	137	186	1594
TOKYO	44	366	76	1041	1249	12123
KANAGAWA	15	61	31	600	344	5088
NIIGATA	NR	*430	NR	*732	NR	*3706
TOYAMA	25	334	38	754	152	2786
ISHIKAWA	37	198	16	385	97	2094
FUKUI	27	354	27	155	77	721
YAMANASHI	—	18	2	124	43	674
NAGANO	23	507	24	453	115	2701
GIFU	83	1061	14	166	117	1791
SHIZUOKA	59	459	22	253	138	2713
AICHI	31	319	26	288	310	4133
MIE	35	771	10	228	62	1257
SHIGA	13	348	10	201	58	980
KYOTO	37	298	25	208	156	2569
OSAKA	9	252	1	199	453	5197
HYOGO	55	453	3	142	79	1981
NARA	5	13	6	15	59	726
VAKAYAMA	1	95	2	104	43	864
TOTTORI	40	454	4	47	123	1360
SHIMANE	11	115	20	520	161	2680
OKAYAMA	391	1731	30	277	170	1727
HIROSHIMA	189	2011	10	328	260	4767
YAMAGUCHI	8	174	2	118	82	1230
TOKUSHIMA	73	1016	7	86	76	1202
KAGAWA	55	1569	4	*94	48	834
EHIME	187	2883	10	353	154	3531
KOCHI	74	1695	—	140	43	1034
FUKUOKA	27	391	45	1187	382	7317
SAGA	4	116	8	276	75	1263
NAGASAKI	9	*277	10	*300	62	*2162
KUMAMOTO	51	499	8	253	75	1350
OITA	38	250	8	198	119	1723
MIYAZAKI	12	286	4	93	96	1291
KAGOSHIMA	21	580	—	226	33	1078
TOTAL	1934	*23378	720	*14424	7754	*118350
RATE						
Current	129.5	82.4	48.2	50.3	519.2	418.8
Previous	122.8	47.7	448.0			

See footnotes at end of this table.

Weekly Report - 8 May 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA		INFLUENZA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	134	5062	1	120
AOMORI	44	1145	-	13
IWATE	50	1132	-	8
MIYAGI	63	1646	-	5
AKITA	35	998	-	-
YAMAGATA	28	711	-	8
FUKUSHIMA	130	2033	-	23
IBARAKI	59	2619	-	-
TOCHIGI	24	1408	-	41
GUMMA	57	1597	-	26
SAITAMA	48	1309	-	53
CHIBA	13	728	-	-
TOKYO	112	3893	4	108
KA NAGAWA	62	2393	6	59
NIIGATA	NR	*2567	NR	*27
TOYAMA	81	2363	-	25
ISHIKAWA	21	1424	13	67
FUKUI	44	503	8	52
YAMANASHI	11	512	-	17
NAGANO	45	1657	3	27
GIFU	42	1684	1	34
SHIZUOKA	46	1740	1	17
AICHI	50	2153	1	39
MIE	37	*1379	-	4
SHIGA	33	827	7	60
KYOTO	38	1008	6	108
OSAKA	23	1763	3	60
HYOGO	29	862	-	*5
NARA	25	337	-	2
WA KAYAMA	23	1728	-	61
TOTTORI	27	625	7	11
SHIMANE	44	2185	-	33
OKAYAMA	69	1022	2	18
HIROSHIMA	90	2337	8	161
YAMAGUCHI	27	874	-	3
TOKUSHIMA	53	1590	-	66
KAGAWA	21	840	-	10
EHIME	97	3493	-	125
KOCHI	23	1144	-	4
FUKUOKA	79	3025	-	*263
SAGA	31	1420	-	9
NAGASAKI	16	*1204	-	2
KUMAMOTO	39	1143	1	25
OITA	10	743	-	80
MIYAZAKI	16	538	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	11	962	-	3
TOTAL	2040	*72326	72	*1882
RATE				
Current	136.6	254.9	4.8	6.6
Previous	158.9		4.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946, 1947 and 1948

Diseases	Week Ending			Cumulative Number for First 19 Weeks		
	8 May 1948	10 May 1947	11 May 1946	1948	1947	1946
Cases						
Diphtheria	306	722	879	7288	13139	21719
Dysentery	122	178	280	1085	1468	1510
Typhoid	152	242	895	2031	3861	15088
Paratyphoid	66	52	158	691	971	2081
Smallpox	3	25	531	18	278	15788
Typhus Fever	9	20	1833	415	672	24953
Malaria	54	202	NA	1140	3267	NA
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	2
Scarlet Fever	57	74	42	985	901	714
Epidemic Meningitis	37	115	34	920	1885	654
Japanese B. Encephalitis (Suspects)	-	-	NA	1	1	NA
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths						
Diphtheria	27	53	59	742	1269	2123
Dysentery	21	33	39	235	303	403
Typhoid	14	30	109	254	515	2043
Paratyphoid	1	6	12	33	60	120
Smallpox	-	-	114	-	30	2173
Typhus Fever	-	2	131	29	53	1930
Malaria	2	3	NA	9	13	NA
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	1	3	12	23	64
Epidemic Meningitis	6	58	5	223	551	155
Japanese B. Encephalitis (Suspects)	-	-	NA	-	2	NA
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIOD, 1946, 1947 and 1948

Diseases	Week Ending			Cumulative Rates for First 19 Weeks		
	8 May 1948	10 May 1947	11 May 1946	1948	1947	1946
Case Rates						
Diphtheria	20.5	48.3	60.9	25.7	46.2	79.2
Dysentery	8.2	11.9	19.4	3.8	5.2	5.5
Typhoid	10.2	16.2	62.0	7.2	13.6	55.0
Paratyphoid	4.4	3.5	10.9	2.4	3.4	7.6
Smallpox	0.2	1.7	36.8	0.1	1.0	57.5
Typhus Fever	0.6	1.3	126.9	1.5	2.4	90.9
Malaria	3.6	13.5	NA	4.0	11.5	NA
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Scarlet Fever	3.8	4.9	2.9	3.5	3.2	2.6
Epidemic Meningitis	2.5	7.7	2.4	3.2	6.6	2.4
Japanese B. Encephalitis (Suspects)	-	-	NA	0.0	0.0	NA
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Death Rates						
Diphtheria	1.8	3.5	4.1	2.6	4.5	7.7
Dysentery	1.4	2.2	2.7	0.8	1.1	1.5
Typhoid	0.9	2.0	7.5	0.9	1.8	7.4
Paratyphoid	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.4
Smallpox	-	-	7.9	-	0.1	7.9
Typhus Fever	-	0.1	9.1	0.1	0.2	7.0
Malaria	0.1	0.2	NA	0.0	0.0	NA
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2
Epidemic Meningitis	0.4	3.9	0.3	0.8	1.9	0.6
Japanese B. Encephalitis (Suspects)	-	-	NA	-	0.0	NA
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See Footnotes at end of table.

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDED 8 May 1948

(C) Current Cases
(T) Total cases for year to date

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	21	420	138	3734	123	2572
AOMORI	6	204	55	1279	31	809
IWATE	2	43	33	365	44	558
MIYAGI	NR	*177	NR	*957	NR	*788
AKITA	2	104	31	1177	37	1274
YAMAGATA	4	32	24	409	42	857
FUKUSHIMA	15	193	97	1290	58	1056
IBARAKI	18	444	53	1644	46	1695
TOCHIGI	4	181	54	1239	122	1830
GUMMA	4	*78	61	*860	52	*864
SAITAMA	8	162	35	854	57	879
CHIBA	25	762	285	4476	145	3872
TOKYO	31	815	186	4647	220	6603
KANAGAWA	35	913	442	5913	237	3579
NIIGATA	8	233	79	1450	69	1577
TOYAMA	5	129	52	988	47	1080
ISHIKAWA	NR	171	NR	925	NR	690
FUKUI	6	70	53	634	53	675
YAMANASHI	1	72	23	583	13	425
NAGANO	-	130	17	*3618	25	2671
GIFU	15	236	88	1382	51	816
SHIZUOKA	21	273	205	2324	196	2421
AICHI	222	3784	613	9741	560	8197
MIE	23	284	76	1132	93	1399
SHIGA	8	231	21	551	34	579
KYOTO	63	*854	146	*3321	135	*3152
OSAKA	28	*868	143	*3622	184	*4359
HYOGO	60	*1109	447	*6071	555	*8048
NARA	10	270	33	832	56	926
WAKAYAMA	12	418	123	1742	71	*1307
TOTTORI	5	125	31	921	29	780
SHIMANE	2	57	14	401	11	400
OKAYAMA	26	488	84	1937	70	1632
HIROSHIMA	17	544	205	2789	117	1936
YAMAGUCHI	12	*342	162	*2539	90	*1877
TOKUSHIMA	1	79	20	624	33	649
KAGAWA	8	*154	21	*461	33	*643
EHIME	6	145	60	1044	50	1045
KOCHI	8	88	46	677	38	511
FUKUOKA	39	*1140	377	*5954	310	*4672
SAGA	3	137	87	1552	66	1144
NAGASAKI	19	324	115	2307	79	1649
KUMAMOTO	NR	*142	NR	1668	NR	1373
OITA	8	138	76	1220	44	888
MIYAZAKI	3	72	57	768	36	465
KAGOSHIMA	1	74	43	1349	40	1055
TOTAL	815	*17709	5011	*93971	4402	*86277

Rate

Current	54.6	62.4	335.5	331.1	294.7	304.0
Previous	53.7		298.2		265.7	

See footnotes at end of table

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946, 1947, 1948

DISEASES	WEEK ENDING			CUMULATIVE NUMBER FOR		
	8 May 1948	10 May 1947	11 May 1946	FIRST 19 WEEKS 1948	1947	1946
<u>NUMBER</u>						
CHANCROID	815	824	926	17,709	15,001	8,152
GONORRHEA	5,011	4,482	2,772	93,971	68,044	34,081
SYPHILIS	4,402	3,347	2,029	86,277	46,318	19,775
<u>RATES</u>						
CHANCROID	54.6	55.1	64.1	62.4	52.8	29.7
GONORRHEA	335.5	299.6	192.0	331.1	239.4	124.2
SYPHILIS	294.7	223.7	140.5	304.0	163.0	72.1

NOTE: 1. There were no cases or deaths reported for plague.

2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, enumerated on 1 October 1947, and are computed on an annual basis.

3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.

4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.

5. "NA" indicates data are not available.

6. * Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

7. "NR" indicates no report was received.